give incentives to quick learners and effective organisers in Adult education;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) to (c) Several State Governments have announced and are implementing literacy incentive, schemes to provide a boost to the adult education programme. In Maharashtra, the Savitri Phule Award is being given to the best adult education centre for every district every year. In Gujarat a village which is made fully literate is awarded a cash prize of Rs. 5,000/- to Rs. 50,000/- depending on the population of the village. The cash prize is given to the village panchayat and is utilised for providing TV and other audio visual and print materials for the neo-literates of that village. In Rajasthan under the programme of Whole Village Literacy, villages which have the distinction of acquiring the status of being fully literate qualify for incentive in the form of developmental grant for construction of buildings for schools, JSNs etc. under the NREP or famine works run by the Government of Rajasthan.

The scheme under the Mass Programme of Functional Literacy provides that volunteers taking up this programme would be eligible for a graded certificate, based on the number of persons made literate. The following will be the gradation of certificate according to the provision of the scheme:—

'A' for a volunteer who makes 3 or more persons literate.

'B' for a volunteer who makes 2 persons literate.

'C' for volunteer who makes 1 person; literate. There is no incentive for quick learners.

Different universities have introduced different incentive schemes for securing involvement of studen volunteers in adult education programme. According to the latest decision of the Panjab University, weightage is given to students for admission to higher/professional classes on the basis of their performance in adult education. The weightage ranges from one credit point to three credit points.

The Bombay University has introduced an incentive scheme for the student volunteers participating in the MPFL from the year, 1989-90. According to the scheme, 10 grace marks are shown separately in the mark-sheet of the student volunteers in the following ways:—

5 per cent in one subject if the students need the same for passing in the subject. Thus he could get 5 marks in two subjects each.

or

2. 10 marks added to the Grand total e.g. 360 + 10.

One Rank One Pension to Civil Pensioners

1404. SHRI HARVENDRA SINGH HANSPAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether thousand of civil pensioners have urged Government to provide some benefit as announced to ex-servicemen for one rank one pesion; and

(b) whether Government propose to consider their demand and if so, the details thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH):

(a) A number of representations have been received from civilian Central Govt. pensioners asking for parity in pesion on the lines of the demand for 'One rank one pension' by ex-servicemen.

(b) As Government have appointed the Committee to examine the demand of exservicemen only for 'One rank one pension', this does not arise.

दिल्ली के केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों में प्रवेश

1504. **श्रीमती वीणा वर्मा :**
श्री कपिल वर्मा :

क्या **प्रधान मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गत वर्ष दिल्ली के 30 केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों में उपलब्ध चार हजार स्थानों की तुलना में सात हजार विद्यार्थियों को प्रवेश दिया गया था ; यदि हां तो ये प्रवेश किस आधार पर दिये गये थे तथा प्रतिवर्ष प्रवेश किस महीने तक किये जाते हैं ;

(ख) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों में कितने-कितने स्थान थे और कितने-कितने प्रवेश किये गये तथा कक्षाओं और बच्चों का प्रतिशत कितना था ;

(ग) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा चलाये जा रहे स्कूलों के नाम, विभिन्न कक्षाओं में विद्यार्थियों की संख्या और परिणाम का प्रतिशत कितना है ; और

(घ) पब्लिक स्कूलों में प्रवेश के आकर्षण में वृद्धि होने के क्या कारण हैं ?

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चिमन भाई मेहता) : (क) दिल्ली में केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों में किये गये वास्तविक दाखिलों के ब्यौरे एकत्र किये जा रहे हैं और उन्हें सभा पटल पर रख दिया जायेगा । सामान्यत: दाखिले की अंतिम तारीख 31 जुलाई होती है । तथापि वर्ष 1988–89 में यह 31–10–89 तक और वर्ष 1989–90 में 30–11–1989 तक बढ़ा दी गयी थी ।

(ख) केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों से सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

(ग) पिछले तीन वर्षों के लिये दिल्ली प्रशासन के अधीन सरकारी स्कूलों की संख्या के ब्यौरे और कक्षावार छात्रों की संख्या और X और XII कक्षाओं के परीक्षा परिणाम संलग्न अनुपत्र में दिये गये हैं । [देखिए परिशिष्ट 154 अनुपत्र सं० 68]

(घ) इस मामले का कोई अध्ययन नहीं किया गया है । तथापि अभिभावकों का यह विश्वास है कि इन स्कूलों में कीमती शिक्षा का परिणाम उनके बच्चों के लिये बेहतर शिक्षा होती है ।

Action against illegal universities in the country

1406. SHRIMATI VEENA VERMA:
SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN:
SHRI KAPIL VERMA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 427 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 8th May, 1990 and state:

(a) what are the names of the fourteen institutions which though not legally institutions which though not legally entitled to be called universities, were describing themselves as University/ Vishwavidyalyas /Vidyapeeths and awarding degrees;

(b) what action has been taken by Government in this regard; and

(c) what is the number of such institutions which have been penalised under section 24 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) The names of the fourteen institutions, as per information provided by University Grants Commission, is given in the attached statement.